

shortly the land affected, the name of the estate owner and the name, address, and description of the person (if any) in whose favour the land charge was created. A registration number is given to the applicant, of which he must keep a note, as no receipt or acknowledgment is given for the particulars. (If he wishes, he can obtain an office copy of the particulars.) It is not necessary to produce the deed evidencing the charge. The application may be made by the solicitor for the applicant and if not made by a solicitor it has to be supported by a statutory declaration in a special form.

Where a land charge is discharged, the registration can be cancelled by filling up a form of application (Form L.C. 8), setting out the reason for the cancellation. If the discharge is by cesser, or with the consent of the person entitled to the charge, a form of acknowledgment of satisfaction (Form L.C. 10) must also be registered.

It is now (since the Land Charges Act, 1925), imperative on any purchaser of land to search against the name of the vendor for any land charges. This is done by filling up (in duplicate) a simple application form (Form L.C. n) asking for a search of the alphabetical indexes for subsisting entries against the vendor. This is sent to the Land Charges

Registry with a search fee and is returned to the applicant the day after delivery to the registry (or on the date specified on the form), with a certificate of the result of such search—such as "No subsisting entries registered" or setting out the particulars of any entries—taken from the indexes. If there are any entries, the applicant can either see the original application for registration at the registry or obtain an office copy.